

seems to match perfectly with material of *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. The extent of the mat would indicate that the species has persisted there for several years. This is the first record from Essex County and there are a relatively few collections from New England. City dump, Lawrence, Essex County, Massachusetts, *Stuart K. Harris 18753* (21 September 1958).

The use of the City dump on Brimball Avenue in Beverly was abandoned some time ago and the dump has since been leveled and covered with gravel. On a visit there last fall I noticed a small clump of a tall grass which I suspected of being an unfamiliar *Andropogon*. However study showed that it was *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Maxim.) Hack., a native of Asia. It differs from the more common *M. sinensis*, which occasionally escapes from cultivation, in being awnless. There is no material of *M. sacchariflorus* from the United States in the Gray Herbarium and the only printed record of its having been found growing outside of cultivation in the United States which I have been able to find is one in the revised edition of Hitchcock's Manual from Iowa. Site of old dump, Brimball Avenue, Beverly, Essex County, Massachusetts, *Stuart K. Harris 18888* (5 October 1958). Specimens of both species have been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. — STUART K. HARRIS, DEPT. OF BIOLOGY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON.

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CABOMBA CAROLINIANA IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE. — In 1956 I was informed by Mr. Terrence P. Frost, Biologist of the New Hampshire Water Pollution Commission that there was a serious infestation of *Cabomba caroliniana* in Island Pond. In view of the fact that, until the recent report by Stuart Harris in the April, 1958, RHODORA, there had been no official record of *Cabomba* from north of Boston, I thought that there had been a misidentification. However, specimens brought to me in 1957 proved to be of this species.

My colleague at the University of New Hampshire, Dr. Philip Sawyer, professor of Zoology has visited the area and reports that the infestation is most severe in the eastern part of the pond



in the township of Hampstead. Here the plant forms a dense mass of vegetation in all the shallow parts and is even present to the bottom in some places where the water is from 10–15 feet deep. In his words the situation seems to be “frightening because of the plants explosive quality of growth”. Dr. Sawyer reports that the weed has now spread into the township of Atkinson, but that there is some doubt about its being yet in Derry. Motor boats cut plants into pieces and serve as excellent agents of distribution; before long the entire pond except the deepest parts, will be invaded.

The rapid spread of *Cabomba* in Island Pond had caused such concern to cottage owners along the shore that a bill specifically aimed at its control was introduced at the meetings of the 1957 State Legislature. Before public support becomes organized against *Cabomba* it would seem desirable to record it now as part of the New Hampshire flora if only as a very undesirable alien. — A. R. HODGDON, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM.

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THE STATUS OF *HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM*. — Attention must be called once again to the unnecessary changing of the name of the widespread North American plant long known as *Hypericum prolificum* L. In 1948 Fernald and Schubert (*RHODORA* 50:167-168) decided, after study of the Linnaean specimens, to replace this epithet with the relatively unused *H. spathulatum* (Spach) Steud. After study of what they called a “vast amount of herbarium-material” they stated that they could find nothing which “can be identified unquestionably” with the type in the Linnaean Herbarium.

There are five sheets of the plant in question in the Linnaean Herbarium (photographs of these specimens are in the Gray Herbarium). Sheet number 943.20 was arbitrarily selected as the type by Svenson (*RHODORA* 42:9-10, 1940). He regarded this specimen as representing “*H. prolificum* in the accepted sense” but considered it as being somewhat aberrant in having “unusually revolute” leaves. This condition, he stated, “can be approached in any large series of specimens of *H. prolificum*.” Fer-